NOTE X.

NEW SPECIES OF PACHYTERIA, A GENUS OF LONGICORN COLEOPTERA.

DESCRIBED BY

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Pachyteria rugosicollis, sp. n. ♂ and ♀.

Length of the male 28 mm., of the female 32 mm.; breadth at the shoulders in the male 8,5 mm., in the female 10 mm.

The head (labrum and mandibles excepted), the prothorax and a streak on the apical half of the elytra along the suture metallic green, the remaining portion of the apical half of the elytra, the scutellum and the under surface of the body cyaneous, the latter tinged with faint shades of green and purple; the mandibles, the upper surface of the scape and of the extreme base of the 3rd joint, and the 2nd, 9th, 10th and 11th joints of the antennae as well as the legs (except the basal three-fourths of the tibiae) black; the labrum, the anterior margin of the clypeus, the under surface of the scape of the antennae and the basal three-fourths of the tibiae brown, the 3rd-8th joints of the antennae and the basal half of the elytra luteous.

The head strongly punctured, the punctures confluent on the vertex which moreover is provided with a smooth raised longitudinal line; the punctuation on the labrum, on the outside of the mandibles and on the space between the eyes and the mandibles is much finer; the front surface of the mandibles is smooth, impunctate. The longitudinal groove between the antennary tubers, which are slightly pubescent, is continued down to the anterior margin of the clypeus, and crossed by a transverse groove between the lower lobes of the eyes. The scape of the antennae, which are stouter and comparatively shorter in the female than in the male, is finely rugose in consequence of a dense punctuation; the third joint is about as long as the two following joints taken together.

The prothorax distinctly longer than broad at the base, armed on the middle of the sides with a short tooth-like angle; the anterior and especially the posterior margin strongly upturned; the upper surface transversely rugose, the intervals provided with large punctures. The scutellum elongate-triangular, sub-acute at the apex and covered with a black velvety pubescence.

The elytra gradually narrowing from the base, their apices slightly emarginate; the luteous coloured basal half and the green streak along the suture on the apical half strongly and rather closely punctured; the remaining blue portion of the apical half finely and most closely punctured, and moreover covered with a black velvety pubescence.

The under surface of the thorax covered with a silvery pile, except on the sides of the metasternum, where it has a black color; the under surface of the abdomen naked, with the exception of transverse lateral patches of a very dense silvery pubescence on the apical half of the segments. The metasternum is provided with a longitudinal impressed line, and as well as the abdomen, sparingly covered with punctures of different size. The apical margin of the fifth ventral segment is bisinuated in the female, broadly emarginated in the male; in the latter sex the apical (6th) ventral segment shows a horseshoe-shaped emargination, whereas the apical dorsal segment is narrowly emarginated on the middle of the hind border. The femora are strongly, the tibiae very finely and densely punctured.

The described couple of this species has been captured in East Java (Mount Ardjoeno) by Mr. W. E. J. Hekmeyer

Pachyteria puncticollis, sp. n. ♀.

Much resembling the foregoing species and of the same locality, but distinct from it at a glance by the different sculpture of the pronotum which is punctured and not transversely rugose, by the absence of the longitudinal groove on the clypeus and of the transverse one between the eyes, by the rounded apex of the elytra, by the more slender antennae and legs, etc.

Length 30 mm.; breadth at the shoulders 9 mm.

Cyaneous, faintly tinged with green on the head and on the apical half of the elytra, and tinged with purple on the hind tibiae. The 3rd—6th and the base of the 7th joint of the antennae, as well as the basal half of the elytra luteous, the 7th and following joints of the antennae (the base of the 7th excepted) black; the anterior and intermediate tibiae inconspicuously spotted or striped with brown.

The head rather densely punctured, with a large more or less heart-shaped smooth impression on the face; the longitudinal groove between the antennary tubers is continued through a smooth space on the vertex. The scape of the antennae is densely punctured on the upper surface, almost impunctate on the under surface; the 3rd joint rather slender, not quite as long as the two following joints taken together.

The prothorax very broad on the middle in consequence of the strongly angular sides, transversely sulcated anteriorly and abruptly depressed and constricted posteriorly; the anterior margin not at all, the posterior one slightly upturned. The disk remotely covered with large, deep punctures; the depressed posterior portion provided with an indistinctly raised transverse line. The scutellum velvety black, elongate-triangular, with acute apex.

The elytra gradually narrowing from the base, their apices conjointly rounded; the suture impressed from a little before the blue coloured apical half down to a little before the apex; another although slight longitudinal impression is present on each elytron between the sutural impression and the lateral margin, and extends from a little before the blue coloured apical half as far as the apical fourth of the elytra. The luteous coloured basal half of the elytra is covered with large and closely set punctures, which however become fine and dispersed towards the base and the suture. The punctuation on the blue coloured apical half and on the small impressed portions of the basal half is very fine and extremely dense, except on the streak between the sutural and lateral impression where the punctures are larger and wider apart. The impressed regions are moreover covered with a velvety pubescence, which has a black color on the blue portion and a luteous color on the luteous portion of the elytra.

The under surface of the thorax partially covered with a thin silvery pile; the under surface of the abdomen naked with the exception of a little transverse patch of a silvery pubescence on the sides of the four basal segments. The metasternum is provided on the middle with a longitudinal impressed line and covered on the posterior half with some large punctures; the ventral segments of the abdomen are densely covered with almost imperceptible punctures intermixed with a few larger ones; the 5th ventral segment shows a broken pro-apical margin which is preceded by a semilunar impression; the apical margin is slightly emarginated.

The legs are slender, especially the posterior pair, the femora of which are almost linear, whereas the metatarsus of the same pair is distinctly longer than the two following joints taken together. The femora are strongly, the tibiae very finely and densely punctured.

Hab. East Java (Mount Ardjoeno). — Mr. Scheepmaker of Soerabaya has presented two female specimens of this species to the Entomological Collections of the Zoological Garden „Natura Artis Magistra" at Amsterdam; one of these specimens however is now in the Collection of the Leyden Museum.

There is another Pachyteria in the Collection of the Leyden Museum which I believe to belong to a distinct species, although it is most closely allied to my *P. puncticollis.*

For this species, which was regarded by the late Dr. Snellen van Vollenhoven as *P. bicolor* (Dej.) Parry [1], I propose the name of

Pachyteria affinis, sp. n.

As was mentioned above, this species is so closely allied to *P. puncticollis* Rits. that it will be sufficient to point out the differences. It is a pity that the single specimen which I have before me and of which the locality is unknown is mutilated: of the antennae the two basal joints and the base of the third joint only are present, of the abdomen the three basal segments and the base of the fourth only.

The present species is somewhat broader than *puncticollis* and has the legs much stouter. The head, the thorax, the scutellum, the streak on the apical half of the elytra between

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[1] In volume V (p. 182) of the *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London*, Mr. J. F. S. Parry gives the following short description of his *Pachyteria bicolor:*

„Nigra, elytrorum dimidio anteriore, antennarum articulis septem primis, tibiis anterioribus tarsisque flavis, elytrorum dimidio posteriore obscure viridi nitido. — Long. 1½ inch. — Habitat Java".

Moreover Mr. Parry says: „This beautiful insect is one of the numerous undescribed species to be found in the catalogue of the late Count De Jean's collection, and having been assured by a letter lately received from my friend Dr. Schaum, from Paris, of the identity of the species, I have thought it not unworthy of a place in our Transactions."

I wrote to Mr. Parry whether I might be allowed to compare the type specimen of this species, but I received the following disappointing answer: „I parted with my Longicorns many years ago, but cannot say who possesses the species you attach to," and so I have been obliged to make use of the description only, which however neither corresponds with my *Pachyteria affinis*, nor even with the accompanying figure (*l. c.* pl. 18, fig. 5).

the sutural and lateral impressions, and the anterior and intermediate femora of a metallic green color; the two basal joints of the antennae, the entire anterior tibiae, and the intermediate and posterior tibiae with the exception of the apex, bright brown; moreover a chestnut-coloured stripe on the under surface of the femora towards the base. The impressed smooth space on the face not so well defined. The prothorax comparatively less transverse, the anterior margin distinctly upturned, the disk with a short but distinct longitudinal impression on the middle, just behind the anterior transverse groove; of this impression however a faint trace may be observed in *puncticollis*. The under surface of the body more equally covered with a silvery pile, which is not restricted to lateral patches on the ventral segments.

Sex and habitat unknown.

Pachyteria parallela, sp. n. ♀.

Length 21 mm.; breadth at the shoulders 5,25 mm.

Black, with the basal half of the elytra and the seven apical joints of the antennae luteous, the 4th joint of the antennae with a brown spot on the outside; the black coloured portions tinged with blue, green and purple. The apical half of the elytra, and the 2nd, 3rd and 4th joints of the antennae covered with a black velvety pubescence, the legs with a thin black pubescence, the under surface of the body with a sericeous pile, denser and with a brilliant silvery gloss on the apical half of the four basal ventral segments; the 5th segment is almost naked.

The head and the scape of the antennae rugose in consequence of a very dense punctuation which is however more dispersed on the anterior half of the clypeus, on the labrum and on the outside of the mandibles, and very fine on the space between the eyes and mandibles; the front surface of the mandibles and a transverse streak just above the clypeus and extending up close to the inner orbit, impunctate; the longitudinal groove between the antennary tubers is not continued on the clypeus; a raised longitudinal line is present on the middle of the vertex. The 3rd joint of the antennae is distinctly longer than the 4th and 5th joints taken together.

The prothorax armed with a rounded tubercle on the middle of each side, sharply and transversely carinated anteriorly and posteriorly, transversely bisulcated anteriorly, unisulcated posteriorly, the anterior and posterior margins strongly upturned; the upper surface rugose and opaque, with the exception of the transverse sulci and a small smooth spot on the lateral tubercles. The scutellum elongate-triangular, with thickened margins and narrowly rounded tip.

The elytra parallel, conjointly rounded at the apex. The luteous coloured basal half sub-opaque, strongly and densely punctured, with three faint longitudinal costae; the greenish-black coloured apical half velvety, quite differently and very minutely sculptured, showing a trace of the median costa only.

The femora are strongly, the tibiae finely punctured. The metasternum rather densely punctured, with a longitudinal smooth line on the middle. The 5th ventral segment subconical, finely punctured, broadly rounded at the apex.

The described specimen has been collected many years ago by Prof. Blume, probably in Java.

The species is remarkable for its parallel shape and opaque (apparently velvety) pronotum.

In the Entomological Collections of the Zoological Garden at Amsterdam, there is a female specimen of a Pachyteria from East Java (Mount Ardjoeno) presented to those collections by Mr. Scheepmaker, which corresponds pretty well with the description and figure of *Pachyteria dimidiata* Westw. 1) (nec Guérin 2)) stated as inhabiting

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1) J. O. Westwood, *The Cabinet of Oriental Entomology.* (1848). p. 60; pl. 29, fig. 8.

2) A. Delessert, *Souvenirs d'un voyage dans l'Inde.* (1843). Hist. nat. p. 57; pl. 14, fig. 1.

Assam. The latter species is considered in the *Cataloqus Coleopterorum* of Messrs. Gemminger and von Harold as a variety of *Pachyteria fasciata* Fabr., although the elytra, which are conjointly rounded posteriorly in *fasciata*, are described and figured as having the outer apical angle dentated.

I propose to call this Ardjoeno-species

Pachyteria Scheepmakeri, sp. n. ♀.

It may be distinguished from *P. fasciata* Fabr. by its somewhat different coloration, the upper surface being black, with a slight metallic hue near and on the scutellum only, the 6th joint and the apical half of the apical joint of the antennae not being black but of the same luteous color of the 7th and following joints, and the fascia on the elytra being broader and of a more luteous color; by the black velvety pubescence on the pronotum and on the head between the antennae and on the vertex; by the different sculpture of the anterior half of the clypeus which is not longitudinally grooved but slightly emarginated on the middle of the front margin; by the thicker and shorter 3rd, 4th and 5th joints of the antennae; by the comparatively longer prothorax and finer lateral thoracical spines; by the punctuation of the luteous fascia of the elytra, which is finer and more densely set; by the narrowly emarginated apex of the elytra, and by the lateral transverse patches of silvery pubescence on the ventral segments of the abdomen. The apical (5th) ventral segment is broadly rounded posteriorly.

Leyden Museum, November 1880.